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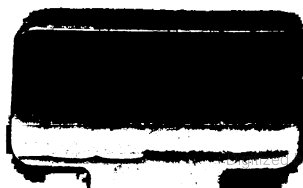
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Some Early Grammars and other School  
Books in use in Scotland more  
particularly those printed at  
or relating to Glasgow

BY

DAVID MURRAY

M.A., LL.D.

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*Some early Grammars and other School Books in use in Scotland  
more particularly those printed at or relating to Glasgow.*

By DAVID MURRAY, M.A., LL.D.

PART FIRST.

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[Read before the Historical and Philological Section, 16th December, 1904.]

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FOR many centuries the *Ars Grammatica* of Aelius Donatus was the standard school book in Scotland, as it was in other countries. Wyntoun writing in the fifteenth century says :

Donate than wes in his state,  
And in that tyme his libel wrate,  
That now baryns oyssis to lere  
At thar begynnynge of gramere.<sup>1</sup>

In 1507 James IV. granted to Walter Chapman and Andrew Myllar the exclusive privilege of printing certain books, so as to prevent their importation from abroad.<sup>2</sup> In 1509 they complained of a violation of this privilege and the Privy Council granted an interdict against the persons complained of, and forbad the printing or importing of "Donatis and Ulric *in personas* or uther books that the said Walter hes prentit ellis."<sup>3</sup> The inference therefore is that Chapman had, prior to this time, printed in Scotland an edition of Donatus. "The grace buke, prymar and plane donat" were in use in the Edinburgh Grammar School in 1519;<sup>4</sup> and in 1567 Robert Lekpreuik had exclusive licence to print "the buikis callit Donatus pro pueris, Rudimentis of Pelisso . . . the Psalms of David with the inglis and latine catechismes les and mair."<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Wyntoun, The Cronykil of Scotland*, V., 3443 (Amours); 3377 (Laing).

<sup>2</sup> *Fourth Annual Report of the Deputy Clerk Register*, p. 16, Edinburgh, 1810, fol. ; *Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, ii. p. 5 ; Lee, *Memorial for the Bible Societies*. Appendix, p. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Lee, *supra* Appendix, p. 3 ; *Additional Memorial*, p. 32.

I cannot identify Ulric *in personas* ; it may have been part of the *Codex Udalrici* of Ulrich of Bamberg, author of *Ars dictandi*.

<sup>4</sup> Town Council Minute, 10th January, 1518 ; *Burgh Records of Edinburgh*, p. 193 (Burgh Records Society).

<sup>5</sup> Lee, *Memorial, supra* Appendix, p. 6.



A later grammar, but one which long held the field, was that of Jean Despautère (Flemish, Van Pauteren) of Ninove in Flanders—the Priscian of Belgium—who died in 1520.<sup>1</sup> His *Orthographiae Isagoge* was first published at Paris in 1510;<sup>2</sup> the *Rudimenta* in 1512; and the *Syntaxis* in 1515. The whole were collected in one volume, under the title *Commentarii Grammatici*, and published at Lyons in 1536 in 4to, and at Paris in 1537 in folio. An abridgment by Sebastian Novimola, a Canon of Cologne, appeared at Antwerp in 1566, under the title *Grammaticae Institutionis Libri vii*, which was reprinted at Edinburgh by John Ross in 1579, by Andrew Hart in 1621, by Thomas Brown in 1677,<sup>3</sup> by John Reid in 1684,<sup>4</sup> and by James Watson in 1709. Despauter's *Syntaxis* was also published by Ross in 1579. Jean Pelisson, Principal of the College of Tournon, prepared another abridgment which was first published in Lyons in 1530, and was used to a considerable extent in our schools, but apparently was not reprinted in Scotland,<sup>5</sup> unless it be the "*Meditationes in grammaticam Despauterianam*" for which Master William Nudrye had a licence in 1559.<sup>6</sup>

The list of school books included in Nudrye's patent is interesting and instructive. They are:—

1. Ane schort Introductioun elementar degestit into sevin breve taiblis for the commodius expeditioun of thame that ar desirous to reid and write the Scottis tounge.
2. Orthoepia trilinguis.
3. Compendiariae Latinae linguae Notae.
4. Calographiae Index.
5. Tables manuell brevelie introducing the unioun of the partis of Orisoun in Greik and Latene speiches with thair accidentis.
6. Meditationes in grammaticam Despauterianam.
7. Meditationes in Publium memographum et Sapientum Dicta.
8. Trilinguis literaturae Syntaxis.

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<sup>1</sup> He had only one eye as we learn from his epitaph;—  
Hic jacet unoculus, visu praestantior *Argo*,  
Nomen Joannes cui Ninivita fuit.

<sup>2</sup> *Bibliotheca Heberiana*, Part III., No. 1160.

<sup>3</sup> Lee, *Catalogue*, Part I., No. 3011.

<sup>4</sup> There are copies of the editions of 1677 and 1684 in the British Museum.

<sup>5</sup> A copy of Pelisson's *Rudimenta primae Latinae grammaticae*, Paris, 1560, 12mo., appeared in William Blackwood's *Catalogue*, No. 15,154, Edin., 1812, 8vo.

Pelisson also wrote, *Modus examinandae constructionis in oratione*. Paris (Stephanus) 1529, 12mo; 1535, 4to. It is appended to the *Rudimenta* of 1560.

<sup>6</sup> *Registrum Secreti Sigilli*, xxx. fol. 5a.

9. Trilinguis grammaticae questiones.
10. Ane instructioun for bairnis to be lernit in Scottis and Latin.
11. Ane regement for educatioun of young gentillmen in literature and virtuous exercitioun.
12. Ane A B C for Scottismen to rede the Frenche tounge with ane exhortatioun to the nobles of Scotland to favour their ald freindis.
13. The geneologie of Inglishe Britonis.
14. Quotidiani sermonis formulae, e Pub. Terentii Aphri comediis decerptae.

This list is a remarkable one and shows that, on the eve of the Reformation, school children were taught not only Latin and Greek, but also Scotch and French, from specially prepared School books. The phrase "young gentlemen" is also worthy of note. We are apt to look upon it as a piece of snobbery of recent times, but it is of quite respectable antiquity.<sup>1</sup>

The first book produced for a Scotch printer was in 1505 and was a school book.<sup>2</sup>

The earliest Latin grammar written by a Scotsman seems to be the *Rudimenta puerorum in artem grammaticalem* of John Vaus, humanist or professor of Latin in the College of St Mary (afterwards King's College) Aberdeen. It was published at Paris<sup>3</sup> in 1522, a second edition in 1531, and a third edited by Theophilus Stuart, his successor in the Humanity Chair at Aberdeen, in 1553. All are of the greatest rarity. There is a copy of the edition of 1522 in the library of King's College, Aberdeen. Thomas Ruddiman had a copy<sup>4</sup> and there was one in David

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<sup>1</sup>See Complaint, 16th December, 1580, by the Privy Council of the inconvenience to the realm "by the education of great number of *yonge gentlemen* and other her [Queen Elizabeth's] subjects in the partes beyond the seas." Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, I., p. 99, London, 1779, 4to. A century later we have Walker's *Education of young Gentlemen*, Oxford, 1677, 8vo. In 1747 James Scruton, Writing Master and Accountant, was invited by the Provost and other gentlemen to come from London to Glasgow "to qualify *young gentlemen* in writing, arithmetic," etc. *Glasgow Courant*, 16th June, 1749. Todd's *Schoolboy and Young Gentleman's Assistant*, was published at Edinburgh in 1748. Well's *Young Gentleman's Astronomy, Chronology and dialling*, London, 1718, 8vo.

<sup>2</sup>*Multorum Vocabulorum Equiuocorum Interpretatio* by Joannes de Garlandia, Rouen (for Androw Myllar), 4to, Dickson and Edmond, *Annals of Scottish Printing*, pp. 29, 32. Probably a reprint of Wynken de Worde's edition of 1499.

<sup>3</sup>Of books by Scotsmen sent abroad to be printed for want of facilities at home. See Lec, *Memorial for the Bible Societies*, p. 10.

<sup>4</sup>*Bibliotheca Romana*, p. 10.

Laing's library.<sup>1</sup> There was an Edinburgh edition by Robert Lekpreuik, 1566, 4to, which is also exceedingly rare.<sup>2</sup>

The next grammatical work by a Scotsman was a Latin translation of Linacre's *Rudiments* by George Buchanan, Paris, 1533, 8vo, with a dedication to his pupil Gilbert Kennedy, Earl of Cassillis. It passed through upwards of ten editions in France in thirty years, but does not seem to have been reprinted in Scotland, although his tract *De emendata structura Latini sermonis*, was used in the High School of Edinburgh in 1579. Buchanan added to the translation of the *Rudiments* the tract of Ludovicus Vives *De ratione studii puerilis*. Linacre's *Rudiments* is a concise compendium of Latin grammar, intended for beginners and to be supplemented by oral explanations by the teacher. After the accident came the Rules of Construction with a Supplement upon the same subject. The latter may have been composed by William Lily or some one associated with him, as his name frequently appears—e.g., *Lilius praeceptor*, *Lilius magister*.

After the Reformation we have George Buchanan's *De Prosodia Libellus* published by Waldegrave in 1595 or 1596,<sup>3</sup> then by Andrew Hart in 1621, and often afterwards. It was prepared as part of an intended grammar to be used in the Grammar Schools of the country, to the exclusion of all others,<sup>4</sup> but the scheme, like many of a similar kind, came to nothing. Instead of uniformity, each teacher used the grammar that he thought most convenient, and many books of the kind were issued in Scotland. A long list of these will be found in the Catalogue of the library, prepared by himself, of the great grammarian Thomas Ruddiman.<sup>5</sup>

Taking this list as a foundation, the books in use included:—

1. and 2. Vaus and Buchanan, just mentioned.

<sup>1</sup> *Catalogue*, Part I., No. 3699. This copy lacked a few leaves.

<sup>2</sup> There was a copy in George Chalmers' library (*Catalogue*, Part III., No. 1127), which he purchased at Constable's Sale in 1801.

<sup>3</sup> There is a copy in the library of the University of Edinburgh. This is probably the copy which appeared in William Blackwood's *Catalogue*, No. 11,409, Edinburgh, 1809, 8vo.

<sup>4</sup> Act of the Privy Council, 15 December, 1575. Lee. *Additional Memorial*, p. 156. Appendix No LIX. Parliament in 1607 appointed another Commission to fix upon one common grammar to be used in all Grammar Schools. *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, IV., p. 374.

<sup>5</sup> *Bibliotheca Romana*, pp. 61-63. Edin., 1757, 8vo.

An early list of books in use in Grammar Schools in England will be found in John Brinsley, *Consolation for our Grammar Schooles*, p. 59. London, 1622, 4to.

3. Rudimenta Grammatices in gratiam iuventutis Scoticae conscripta.

Edinb., 1580 and again 1587, 8vo.

popularly known as "the Dunbar Rudiments," by Andrew Simson, master first of the Grammar School of Perth and afterwards of that of Dunbar.<sup>1</sup>

It was issued again in 1599, 1607, 1612 and 1639.

Simson was one of the Commission, appointed in 1575, for the purpose of suggesting a remedy for the multiplicity of Latin Grammars then in use; and he drew up the *Rudimenta* with the object of providing a standard grammar. While it did not effect this purpose it was very popular, and passed through many editions down to at least 1709. One of these, and a very neat one, was issued at Glasgow in 1693, and will be mentioned more at length hereafter.

4. Grammaticae latinae, de Etymologia, Liber secundus.

Cantebrigiae, 1587, 4to.<sup>2</sup>

Dedicated to King James VI.

This was intended as part of the general Grammar, to which reference has been made. It was by Mr James Carmichael "a person of rare piety, genius and profound scholarship." He held the united offices of minister of the parish and rector of the classical school, Haddington.<sup>3</sup> The latter appointment, to which he was chosen in 1572, did not yield him more than forty pounds Scots a year of salary, and a shilling quarterly from "ilk toun's bairn." In 1576 at the request of the Town Council he resigned the position of school master and confined himself to his ministerial duties.<sup>4</sup> He took refuge in England in 1584 to avoid prosecution for a political offence; but returned to Scotland in 1588, and was reinstated in his pastoral charge.

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<sup>1</sup> The authority for the edition of 1580 is Ames' *Typographical Antiquities*, ed. Herbert, p. 1501. David Hume of Godscroft inscribes his Elegies "Ad Andream Symonidem, ludimagistrum Dumbarensem praeceptorem meum."

Simson married Violet, daughter of Archbishop Adamson. M'Crie, *Life of Andrew Melville*, p. 461. Edin., 1856, 8vo. See further as to Simson, *ib.*, pp. 369, 382, 388; *Select Biographies* (Wodrow Society), pp. 65, 71, 72.

<sup>2</sup> There is a copy in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. There was one in the Harleian library. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Harleianae*, Vol. II., No. 15,510. See Ames' *Typographical Antiquities*, III., pp. 1414, 1418. London, 1790, 4to.

<sup>3</sup> For payments in 1576 to Carmichael at Haddington, see *Maitland Club Miscellany*, II., p. 45.

<sup>4</sup> Steven, *History of the High School of Edinburgh*, p. 59.

On the verso of the title-page there is a Morning Prayer on entering school.

The author gives a list of authorities, amongst whom are George Buchanan and Vasius, Scotus, that is, John Vaus.

Some of his renderings are interesting :—

Alnus,	an Aller.
Acer,	a Sauch.
Talpa,	a Modiwart.
Bubo,	an Howlet.
Perdix,	a Petrick.
Culex,	a Mige.
Anser foeta,	a bruid Guis.
Monile,	a Brotch or Bend.
Cancelli,	a Tirlets.
Pugio,	a Quhinger.
Auctio,	open sale of goods.
Harpago,	a Creiper.
Cardo,	a Dure cruik.
Splen,	the Melt.
Pulvinar,	a Boustar.
Papaver,	a Chesbow.

5. *Latinae Grammaticae, Pars Prior, sive Etymologia Latina in usum rudiorum.*

Edin., 1599, 8vo.<sup>1</sup>

by Andrew Duncan, master of the Grammar School of Dundee.<sup>2</sup> It was intended as an improvement upon Despauter and to make everything plain to the meanest capacity.

Duncan also edited the *Rudimenta Pietatis*, one of the standard Scottish school books, which will be referred to presently,<sup>3</sup> and wrote *Studiorum puerilium Clavis*.<sup>4</sup>

6. *Appendix Etymologiae ad copiam Exemplorum, Una cum Indice interprete.*

Edinb., 1495 (mistake for 1595), 8vo.

<sup>1</sup> Not 1597, as in the *Bibliotheca Romana*. There was a copy of the Grammar along with the *Rudimenta Pietatis* and Buchanan's *De Prosodia Libellus*, Edin. 1595, in William Blackwood's *Catalogue*, No. 11,409, Edin., 1809, 8vo. There is a copy of this Grammar—presumably this copy—in the library of the University of Edinburgh.

<sup>2</sup> As to Duncan, see M'Crie, *Life of Andrew Melville*, p. 382. Edin., 1856, 8vo.

<sup>3</sup> Edinb., 1595, 8vo. There is a copy in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. See *Catalogues of Scottish Writers*, p. 85, Edinburgh 1833, 8vo. Allibone, *Dictionary of English Literature*, s.v. Duncan.

There is a copy in the library of the University of Edinburgh.

This is also by Andrew Duncan, and is an Appendix to No. 5. They were reprinted by the English Dialect Society.<sup>1</sup>

7. Stanbrigii Vocabula . . .  
Edinb., 1596, 8vo.<sup>2</sup>

This is the celebrated Vocabulary of John Stánbridge (1463-1510), Master of the Hospital of St. John at Banbury, revised and edited by Thomas Newton.<sup>3</sup>

It was again printed at Aberdeen, 1631, 8vo, and Edinburgh, 1644, 8vo, and 1666, 8vo.

8. Grammatica nova in usum Juventutis Scoticae.  
Edinb., 1612, 8vo.

by Alexander Hume. Hume, as we learn from his Preface, was a pupil of Andrew Simson, and was educated at the Grammar School of Dunbar and the University of St Andrews, where he graduated M.A. in 1574. He epitomised Buchanan's *History* "in a good style."<sup>4</sup> He spent sixteen years as a student and teacher in Oxford, and in 1596 returned to Scotland where he became master successively of the High School of Edinburgh, of the Grammar School of Prestonpans, and of the Grammar School of Dunbar.<sup>5</sup> Hume's grammar was appointed by Parliament to be taught in schools, but notwithstanding this and although the author thought it superior to the grammars of Despauter, Vives, Ramus and Pelisson, it did not make much headway.<sup>6</sup>

He also wrote,

Prima Elementa Grammaticae in usum Juventutis Scoticae.  
Edinb., 1612, 8vo.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Edited by the Rev. W. W. Skeat and Dr. John Small; *Reprinted Glossaries, Series B*, No. XIII. London, 1874. 8vo.

<sup>2</sup> There is a copy of this edition in the British Museum.

<sup>3</sup> See W. Carew Hazlitt's *Schools and Schoolmasters*, 1888, p. 53.

<sup>4</sup> Nicolson, *Scottish Historical Library*, p. 43. London, 1736, fol. The MS. is in the Advocates' Library.

<sup>5</sup> See *Maitland Club Miscellany*, II., p. 43, for payments to Hume, 1621-33, as Schoolmaster of Dunbar.

<sup>6</sup> As to Hume and his grammar, see M'Crie, *Life of Andrew Melville*, pp. 382, 383, 473. Edinb., 1856, 8vo. There is a copy in the library of the University of Glasgow.

<sup>7</sup> On 14th July, 1630, the Town Council of Aberdeen paid £40 Scots to Mr David Wedderburne his charges in going to Edinburgh and appearing before the Privy Council "anent the new grammar set out be Mr Alexander Hume." *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Aberdeen*, 1625-42, p. 30, Edinburgh, 1871.

10 *Some Early Grammars and School Books in use in Scotland.*

9. *Linguae latinae Exercitatio.*

Edinb. (Andreas Hart), 1620, 12mo.<sup>1</sup>

by Ludovicus Vives, "gloria ingenii, eruditionis atque eloquentiae insignis," a book which passed through several editions upon the continent;<sup>2</sup> and was reprinted at Edinburgh in 1644<sup>3</sup> and 1657.

10. *Rudimenta Grammaticae Latinae.*

London, 1624, 12mo,

by Joannes Leochaesus, *i.e.*, John Leech, M.A., of King's College, Aberdeen, tutor to James Murray, Earl of Annandale, for whose use it was composed.<sup>4</sup>

11. *Short Introduction to Grammar.*

Aberdeen, 1632, 8vo.

Again *Ib.*, 1633, 1637.<sup>5</sup>

*Institutiones Grammaticae.*

Aberdeen, 1634, and again 1635, 8vo.<sup>6</sup>

These were both by David Wedderburne, master of the Grammar School of Aberdeen.<sup>7</sup> The earlier volume was patronised by the Convention of Royal Burghs who, in 1633, ordained that it "be used by all Schoolmasters and taught in

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<sup>1</sup> Chalmers' copy is now in the British Museum.

<sup>2</sup> There were editions, Coloniae, 1538, 8vo; Basil, 1541, 8vo; *Lugd.*, 1543, 8vo; Romae, 1597, 8vo.

<sup>3</sup> Laing, *Catalogue*, Part II., No. 2043. The edition of 1657 is in the British Museum.

<sup>4</sup> Leech was the author of a rare volume, *Musae priores sive Poematum pars prima*, London, 1620, 8vo. See Irving, *Memoirs of George Buchanan*, p. 14, 2nd edition, Edinb., 1817, 8vo. There were copies in Principal Lee's library. See *Catalogue*, Part I., No. 62; II., No. 1182.

There was a contemporary John Leech, an English schoolmaster, and author of *Booke of Grammar-Questions*, London, 1628, 8vo, second edition.

<sup>5</sup> See Edmond, *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 42, who suggests that the date may be a misprint for 1637. See *Ib.* and p. 59. This, however, is a mistake. There is an edition of 1633, a copy of which is in the library of the University of Glasgow, and which is described on the title page as "Editio Secunda."

<sup>6</sup> There was a copy in Principal Lee's library *Catalogue*, Part I., No. 2632; and in Blackwood's *Catalogue*, No. 11,585, Edinb., 1809, 8vo.

<sup>7</sup> On 1st December, 1630, the Town Council of Aberdeen despatched the author to Edinburgh to obtain the approval of the Grammar by the Privy Council, and allowed him £100 Scots for his expenses. On 30th March, 1631, he had a grant of 100 merks Scots "to help to defray the greit charges quhairin he hes bein drawin be his long attendance in Edinburgh, Sanct-andrews and Glasgow, in the purches and obtaining of the council and clergies of this kingdome, thair approbatioun and allowance to his new reformed grammar." On 12th September, 1632, they allowed 200 merks further on account of the expenses of printing in recognition of the dedication of the Grammar to the Magistrates and Council. *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Aberdeen*, 1625, 1642, pp. 32, 35, 50. Edinb., 1871.

schools within the Kingdom.”<sup>1</sup> The burgh of Dumbarton ordered 40 copies and paid for the Grammars 4 shillings Scots or 4d. Sterling apiece, and for the Rudiments one half of this sum.<sup>2</sup>

Wedderburne's grammar seems to have held its own for the next sixty years, as the Town Council of Edinburgh in 1696 recommend its use.<sup>3</sup>

12. *Grammatica Latina ex Despauterio et Linacro praecepue concinnita.*

Edinb., 1632, 8vo,

by Robert Williamson, master of the Grammar School of Cupar.

This it is said was an improved version of another grammar published by him in 1625.<sup>4</sup>

13. *Quaestiones grammaticae.*

Edinb., 1660, 8vo,<sup>5</sup>

by George Lightbody.

There was an earlier edition, Edinb., 1628, 8vo, of which there is a copy in the library of the University of Edinburgh.

14. *Grammatica facilis.*

Glasgow, 1674, 8vo,

by James Kirkwood. This grammar and other works by Kirkwood will be noticed more particularly hereafter.

15. *Grammatica Latina.*

Edin., 1679, 8vo,

by Patrick Dykes of Perth, schoolmaster first at Doune and then at Dunfermline.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs*, IV., p. 532, p. 527, Edinburgh, 1880, 4to. Irving, *History of Dumbartonshire*, p. 503, Dumbarton, 1860, 4to. *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Peebles*, pp. 373, 374, Glasgow, 1872, 4to. *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Stirling*, p. 171, Glasgow, 1887, 4to. There was a copy in David Laing's library, *Catalogue*, Part I., No. 3577.

<sup>2</sup> Irving, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> David Wedderburne wrote a commentary on Persius;—*Persius Enucleatus sive Commentarius . . . in Persium . . .* which was published after his death by Daniel Elzevir, Amst., 1664, 12mo. There is a short prefatory note by his brother Alexander Wedderburne.

<sup>4</sup> See Chalmers' *Catalogue*, Part III., No. 385.

<sup>5</sup> There was a copy in Ruddiman's library *Bibliotheca Romana*, p. 62, and one in David Laing's library, *Catalogue*, Part II., No. 2294.

<sup>6</sup> See Henderson, *Annals of Dunfermline*, p. 373, Glasgow, 1879, 4to.



12 *Some Early Grammars and School Books in use in Scotland.*

A second edition appeared in 1685.<sup>1</sup>

16. Nova & artificiosa Methodus docendi linguam Latinam.

London, 1687, 4to,

by John Monro, a Regent in the University of St. Andrews.<sup>2</sup> It is dedicated to Sir Andrew Forrester, to whose eldest son he had been tutor.

A third addition appeared at Edinburgh in 1711 under the editorship of John Forrest, schoolmaster, Leith. It is an excellent grammar.

17. Paedomathes seu Manductio grammaticalis.

London, 1689, 12mo,

by George Gordon.

18. Institutio Grammatica.

London, 1690, 8vo,<sup>3</sup>

by Andrew Monro, M.A.

Dedicated to William III.

The Rudiments are in English. The Etymology, Syntax and Prosody are in Latin.

19. Mystagogus Lillianus : or a practical comment upon *Lilly's* accident, according to the most celebrated grammarians, both ancient and modern. . . .

London, 1712, 8vo,<sup>4</sup>

pp. 60,

by William Hamilton, Schoolmaster in Burre-Street, below the Tower.

20. Dux Verbalis : or a Resolution of Lilly's Conjugations, into a more plain and easie Method, even according to his own Scheme.

London, 1712, 8vo,

by William Hamilton.

This is an Appendix to the *Mystagogus Lillianus*.

Ruddiman gives 1692 as the date of publication. There is, however, no indication in the edition of 1712 that there had been an earlier publication.

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<sup>1</sup> A copy of the edition of 1679 was in Principal Lee's library. *Catalogue*, Part I., No 770. A copy of the edition of 1685 appeared in William Blackwood's *Catalogue*, No. 11,406. Edin., 1809, 8vo. I have a copy of this edition.

<sup>2</sup> See Chalmers, *Life of Thomas Ruddiman*, p. 144.

<sup>3</sup> There is a copy in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. There was one in David Laing's library, *Catalogue*, Part II., No 2031.

<sup>4</sup> There are copies in the Advocates' Library and British Museum.

These works, Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, are included by Ruddiman in his list; but although Gordon, Monro and Hamilton were Scotsmen, their works were prepared for use in England and seem never to have circulated in Scotland.

21. *Syntaxis vernacula; vel nova et facilis methodus compositionis*; compiled for translating the English into Latin, and *è contra*.

Edinb., 1686, 8vo.

Again 1691 and 1696, 4to,

by Robert Blau, M.A., schoolmaster of Calder, and afterwards (1678) one of the masters of the High School of Edinburgh. He was deposed in 1685.

He also wrote *Vocabularium duplex seu Fraus elusa*, Edinb., 1686 and 1698, 8vo; and *Rudimenta Etymologiae & Syntaxeos, or a new and easy method of teaching the Latin tongue*. Edinb., 1701, 8vo.

He had a privilege from the Privy Council in 1686 for printing the *Vocabularium* and some other works. He is "said to have acted as a spy, and to have rendered himself otherwise subservient to the despotic measures of the government to which he owed his licence."<sup>1</sup>

22. *Institutiones Grammaticae succinctae ac faciles*.

Edin., 1701, 8vo,

by William Sanders, professor of Mathematics at St. Andrews and afterwards Schoolmaster at Perth;<sup>2</sup> and brother of our Glasgow printer Robert Sanders.

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<sup>1</sup> Lee, *Memorial*, p. 153. See *Miscellany Maitland Club*, II pp. 227-230.

<sup>2</sup> He was also the author of (1) *Theses philosophicae quas . . . adolescentes aliquot Collegii Leonardini alumni . . . propugnabunt*. Glasgae, 1674, 4to; (2) *Elementa Geometriae*, *Id.*, 1686, 8vo; and (3) of an English Grammar. The last two were advertised in the *Edinburgh Gazette*. No. 388, 7 December, 1702.

On 1st October, 1730, the Merchants' House of Glasgow granted £24 Scots per annum, being £6 quarterly to "Anna Sanders, Relict of Mr William Sanders, Professor of y<sup>e</sup> Mathematicks in y<sup>e</sup> University of St. Andrews and Uncle to Robert Sanders of Auldhouse deceast." *View of the Merchants' House of Glasgow*, p. 161. Robert Sanders of Auldhouse was the son of Robert Sanders, the printer, and was, like his father, a printer and bookseller in Glasgow. "He was exceedingly disobliged by his relations and so put all he had by them." He left his property to the Merchants' House. Wodrow, *Analecta*, IV., p. 102. Of John Sanders, anno 1611, see *Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, I., p. 336, sqq.

14 *Some Early Grammars and School Books in use in Scotland.*

23. New method of teaching the Latin Tongue, in such a natural order, as a child may learn that language more speedily than any other Grammar yet extant.

Kirkbride, 1711, 8vo,<sup>1</sup>

by John Hunter, Minister of Ayr.

It was appended to a new edition of Dr Thomas Harrison's *Topica Sacra*.

24. Grammar made easy; containing Despauter's *Grammar return'd* . . . Together with a new method of teaching Latin by ten English particles. To which is added a *Critical Syntax*.

Edin., 1704, 8vo,<sup>2</sup>

by Thomas Watt, A.M., schoolmaster of Haddington, and afterwards (1709) one of the masters of the High School of Edinburgh. It was repeatedly reprinted.

Watt was the editor of *Vocabulary English and Latin*. Edinburgh. Third Edition, *Ib.*, 1734; Fourth Edition, *Ib.*, 1749. This is a manual of conversation, as well as a vocabulary.

25. Rudiments of the Latin tongue, explaining the terms and rules of Grammar.

Edin., 1714, 12mo,

by Thomas Ruddiman (1674-1747).

This is one of the best known and most useful grammars ever published, and has hardly yet been superseded.

The seventeenth edition appeared in 1769; the twentieth at Glasgow in 1777; another at Glasgow in 1782, and a great number of other editions elsewhere. It was edited by Dr George Chapman of the Grammar School, Dumfries, Glasgow, 1793, 12mo., with a Vocabulary Latin and English; by Dr John Dymock of the Glasgow Grammar School, Glasgow, 1819, 8vo; by Dr John Hunter of the University of St. Andrews, Cupar, 1820, 12mo; by William Mann, Baltimore, 1855, 12mo; and it appeared in Chambers' *Educational Course*, London, 1854 and 1859, 8vo.

It was translated into French by J. à Porte, Minister of the Gospel and Regent of the College of Geneva and published at Geneva in 1742, 8vo.

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<sup>1</sup> There was a copy in David Laing's library, *Catalogue*, Part II., No. 2,031.

<sup>2</sup> The date is 1704 not 1714 as given by Ruddiman.

Ruddiman also wrote a complete grammar :

Grammaticae Latinae Institutiones.

Edinb., 1725-31, 8vo, 2 vols.

It passed through several editions, one of the latest of which was by the eminent philologist, Gottfried Stallbaum, Leipzig, 1823, 8vo, 2 vols. ; and with the *Aristarchus* of G. J. Voss served as the foundation of K. L. Schneider's Complete Latin Grammar in 1819.<sup>1</sup>

In 1733 Ruddiman published a *Dissertation upon the way of teaching the Latin tongue* in Love's *Animadversions upon Trotter's Grammar*, to be mentioned presently.

26. Short Introduction to the Latin Grammar.

Edin., 1714, 8vo,

by James Bayne, Master of the Grammar School of Dunfermline.<sup>2</sup>

27. A plain and easy Latin Grammar.

Glasgow, 1721, 8vo,

by George Crawford, Schoolmaster at Mauchline.

28. Grammaticae Latinae Compendium.

Edinb., 1732 and 1733, 8vo,

by Robert Trotter, Schoolmaster, Dumfries.

Animadversions upon this grammar were published by John Love, Schoolmaster of Dumbarton, afterwards one of the masters of the High School of Edinburgh,<sup>3</sup> Edinburgh, 1733, 8vo.<sup>4</sup> To these was added Ruddiman's *Dissertation upon the way of teaching the Latin tongue*.

29. Index to the Etymology of Mr. Ruddiman's Grammar.

Glasgow, 1733, 8vo,

by James Purdie, Master of the Grammar School of Glasgow.

30. An Introduction to Latin Syntax ; or an Exemplification of the Rules of Construction, as delivered in Mr. Ruddiman's Rudiments.

Edinburgh, 1755, 8vo,

by John Mair, A.M., Schoolmaster first at Ayr, and subsequently Rector of the Academy at Perth.

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<sup>1</sup> Burstan, *Geschichte der classischen Philologie in Deutschland*, p. 782. München, 1883, 8vo.

<sup>2</sup> See Henderson, *Annals of Dunfermline*, p. 42.

<sup>3</sup> As to Love, See Chambers' *Life of Thomas Ruddiman*, pp. 135, 144.

<sup>4</sup> As to these *Animadversions*, See Chalmers, *supra*, p. 134.

Mair's *Introduction* was very popular and passed through numerous editions. Until quite recently it was a standard text-book in every Scottish school.

Mair was an industrious author. He published editions of Cordery's *Colloquies*, Cæsar, and Sallust, all with literal translations; and, besides works on Book-keeping, Geography, and Arithmetic, wrote :—

The Tyro's Dictionary, Latin and English.

Edinburgh, 1760, 8vo,

which was at one time in general use; and of which an edition by George Ferguson, Professor of Humanity in King's College, Aberdeen, appeared in 1846.

A Radical Vocabulary, Latin and English.

Edinburgh, 1772, 8vo,

which was also a popular School book for many years.

31. The Rudiments of the Latin Tongue.

Edinburgh, 1758, 8vo,

by James Barclay, A.M., Rector of the Grammar School of Dalkeith (1750-65).

pp. xii. + 176.

Dedicated to the young Duke of Buccleuch.

Ruddiman's *Rudiments* are unexceptionable, so far as they go, but the author thinks that they are too brief, and some things are omitted which might have been included with advantage.

Mr Barclay was one of the best schoolmasters and grammarians in Scotland;<sup>1</sup> and had<sup>2</sup> amongst his pupils Alexander Wedderburne, afterwards Baron Loughborough, Earl of Rosslyn, and Lord Chancellor.

The course of instruction laid down, in 1597, for the High School of Edinburgh was :—In the First or Junior class the Dunbar *Rudiments*, with the *Colloquies* of Cordery; and on Sunday the *Catechesis Palatinus*. The Second class were taught the rules of the first part of Pelisso, wrote exercises or versions thrice a week,

<sup>1</sup> Alexander Carlyle, *Autobiography*, p. 353. Edinburgh, 1861, 8vo; Campbell, *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, vi., p. 5. London, 1847, 8vo.

He was one of the masters of the High School of Edinburgh, 1742-50. He died 5th June, 1765. One of his daughters married John Ballantyne, merchant, Kelso, whose sons James and John Ballantyne were afterwards associated with Sir Walter Scott.

<sup>2</sup> He is said to have foretold Wedderburne's future eminence. *Glasgow Courier*, 23rd February, 1793.

and read the *Tristia* of Ovid and Cicero's *Familiar Epistles*. On Sunday they committed to memory the Catechism "lately set out in Latin." In the Third class they were instructed in the second part of Pelisso, the *Syntaxis* of Erasmus, Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, Terence; on Sunday Buchanan's *Psalms*. In the Fourth or highest class the third part of Pelisso with Buchanan's *Prosodia*, Linacre *On the construction of the Latin Language*, Virgil, Sallust, Cæsar's *Commentaries*, Florus, Ovid's *Epistles*; on Sunday Buchanan's "heroic" *Psalms*.<sup>1</sup>

Similar arrangements were made for the other Grammar Schools of the country, and all were altered from time to time. Each school selected its own grammar. Preference was given to one Grammar at one time and then to another at a later period, but, in so far as concerned Latin Grammars, the Dunbar Rudiments was the most popular.

The Account Book of Sir James Foulis, of Ravelston, gives a good idea of a schoolboy's outfit in the latter part of the seventeenth century :—

17th June, 1672. "For a Corderius, Rudiments, Gramar and Latin Catechise to Archie, £1 13s. 4d."

6th January, 1673. "For Isop's fables in Scots to Archie w<sup>t</sup> the cuts, £1 7s."

28th February, 1681. "For a Lucan and Floras to Geordie, £1 9s. od."

16th March, 1681. "For Livius Ora<sup>ns</sup> to Geordie, £1 8s. od."

13th December, 1689. To Mr Laurence Dundas to pay for a Floras to Willie, a Gramer to Sandie, and a paper booke to him, and Proverbs to Adie, £1 12s. od."<sup>2</sup>

While there was no compulsory uniformity, the course of study and method of teaching were pretty much the same in all schools; and the actual number of different grammars, vocabularies and reading books employed was not very large. The greater part of all the books used were printed in Edinburgh; a few in Aberdeen and other towns. Glasgow also had its share, and my object in the following paper is to describe the Grammars and other school books issued at Glasgow in the seventeenth and the

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<sup>1</sup> Steven, *History of the High School of Edinburgh*, p. 34. Edinburgh, 1849, 8vo; Appendix, p. 24.

<sup>2</sup> *The Account Book of Sir John Foulis, of Ravelston*, pp. 6, 14, 77, 79, 116 (Scottish History Society). The sums are of course in Scots money.

early part of the eighteenth centuries. A printing press was set up in Glasgow only in 1638, and for a long time there was but one printer in the city, so that the production of books of any kind was necessarily limited.

There were many complaints in the seventeenth century of the inaccuracy of the printing of school books. Great difficulties, it is said, were experienced both by teachers and learners "from the scandalously erroneous printing of all manner of school-books whatsoever, which are printed here in Scotland, whether Latin or English, even from the Shorter Catechism to the classic authors and grammar upwards."<sup>1</sup> This is a somewhat exaggerated statement. School books were sold at a cheap price and were consequently rather rough, but they were mostly handy, serviceable volumes.

As is well-known, old school books of all descriptions are exceedingly difficult to find. Many have altogether disappeared, and of others a few copies only are in existence. It is only recently that public libraries have thought it worth their while to collect them systematically, and as yet there is no collection of any great extent except that in the British Museum, and it is very imperfect.

Glasgow school books are particularly rare, and many I know only from Catalogues.

I propose to deal with them under the following heads :—

- I. Latin Grammars and Introductory Works.  
     Latin Vocabularies.  
     Latin Reading Books.  
     Roman Antiquities.  
     School Plays.
- II. Greek Grammars.
- III. Hebrew Grammars.
- IV. French Grammars.
- V. English Grammars.  
     English Dictionaries.
- VI. Arithmetical Books.

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<sup>1</sup> *Letter to a Member of the General Assembly concerning the education of children*, quoted by Dr Lee, *Memorial*, p. 151.

## I. LATIN GRAMMARS AND INTRODUCTORY WORKS.

1. *Onomasticon Poeticum* . . . Thoma Jacchaeo Caledonio auctore.

Edinburgi, Excudebat Robertus Waldegrau, Typographus,  
Regiae Maiestatis, 1592. Title page + 10 + 150 pp., 4to.  
Italic letter.

Thomas Jack, the author, had been Master of the Grammar School of Glasgow. He was now Minister of Eastwood, or as he translates it, *Sylva*, vulgo dicta, *Orientalis*. The book is dedicated to James, eldest son of Claud Hamilton, Commendator of Paisley, who, along with John Graham, a younger son of the Marquis of Montrose, had been his pupils at Glasgow. In a commendatory poem by Robert Rollock, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, he refers to him as "praeceptor ille olim meus Iacchaeus," from which it appears that he likewise had been Jack's pupil. There are other commendatory poems by Hercules Rollock, head master of the High School of Edinburgh; Patrick Sharp, Jack's son-in-law and successor in the Grammar School of Glasgow, and then Principal of the University; Andrew, Melville and Sir Thomas Craig. There is also a poem and a letter by Hadrian Damman, of Bistervelt, who had been appointed Professor of Law in the University of Edinburgh, but lectured on Latin, and who is here styled Regius Professor of History.

The *Onomasticon*<sup>1</sup> is an alphabetical dictionary of proper names

<sup>1</sup> Other works somewhat of the same character are : —

The *Epithetorum opus* and *Officina* of Joannes Ravius, known as *Textor*, [*i.e.*, Jean Tixier of Ravis] of the College of Navarre (*d.* 1524), both of which passed through numerous editions, and both of which were abridged and were also issued, like Bagster's Bibles, with wide margins or interleaved for additions.

Buchler, *Thesaurus poeticus*.

Fabricius, *De Ephithetis praeceptiunculis*.

The *Prosodia* of Henrich Smet a Leda (1537-1614), Physician, Poet and Scholar. The *Prosodia* is a Dictionary of Quantities shewn by lines from the Poets. It was first published in 1599. The twelfth edition appeared in 1628, 8vo, and the fourteenth in 1635, 8vo, both at London.

There is also the *Lusus poeticus* of John Langston, teacher of a private Grammar School near Spittlefields, 1675, 8vo. This is a collection of the more eminent sayings of the Latin poets for the service of youth in capping of verses, alphabetically arranged.



occurring in the classics with references to the sources, and is written in hexameters. The following are specimens :—

- Britannia.* Insula in Arctoo septem subjecta trioni.  
Ovid, 2 Amo., Met. 5.  
Oceano, Europae vicina, Britannia dives,  
Claud. Bello. Get.  
Angli habitant Austrum, Boream gens Martia Scoti :  
Luc. 2.
- Britanni.* Vtrosq̃ ; inde ferunt divisos urbe Britannos.  
Verg. in Buc.
- Scoti.* \* \* \* \* \*  
Gaudet magnanimis Arctoa Britannia Scotis :  
Claud. Pan., 7 de Bello. Getico  
Hi nulli imperio externo parere coacti :  
(Caesaribus reliquus fermè dum paruit orbis),  
Nulla iuga agnôrunt : servit quibus ultimis Thule,  
Sta. Sil. 3.  
Et quas vix numeres regiones aequore cinctae.  
\* \* \* \* \*
- Thule.* Magnanimis Thule subiecta est insula Scotis,  
Sene. Tra. 7.  
Quam Maro Caesaribus magnum parere putabat :  
Verg. I. Geor.  
Orcadicos ultra fines haec tendit in Arcton.  
Claud de Bello Get. Iu. 15.

The work, he says, was commenced when he was master of the Grammar School. Andrew Melville encouraged him to carry it on, and George Buchanan revised it.<sup>1</sup>

2. Georgii Buchanani Scoti De Prosodia Libellus.  
Glasgae, Robert Sanders, 1667.

This I have not seen, and only know it from David Laing's Catalogue.<sup>2</sup>

Buchanan's tract on Prosody was published by Waldegrave at Edinburgh in 1595, by Andro Hart in 1621,<sup>3</sup> and was often reprinted. There are Edinburgh editions of 1600,<sup>4</sup> 1640, 1645,

<sup>1</sup> See Dedication. cf. Irving, *Memoirs of George Buchanan*, p. 238, 2nd ed., Edinb., 1817, 8vo.

<sup>2</sup> Part II, No. 476.

<sup>3</sup> The book is not dated. There is a copy in the library of the University of Edinburgh. This is no doubt the copy which appeared in Blackwood's *Catalogue* of 1809. See *supra* p. 8.

<sup>4</sup> There was a copy in the Harleian Library, *Catalogus Bibliothecae Harleianae*, II., No. 15,530.

1660, 1678, 1686, 1689 and 1699 appended to Despauter's Grammar.

It is also in the two editions of Buchanan's collected Works, the one by Ruddiman, Edinburgh, 1715, fol., 2 vol.; the other by Burmann, Lugd. Bat., 1725, 4to, 2 vol.

3. Grammatica facilis seu nova, & artificiosa Methodus docendi linguam Latinam . . . Authore Jacobo Kirkwodo. Glasguæ, Excudebat Robertus Sanders, Civitatis & Universitatus Typographus. 1674, 8vo. A1-L, 8.  
Title page + 13 pages, not numbered + 169 + 7 not numbered.<sup>1</sup>

James Kirkwood, "vir perspicacis ac subacti ingenii,"<sup>2</sup> the most eminent grammarian of his time, was born in the neighbourhood of Dunbar. There is no information as to where he was educated, but in 1665 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the professorship of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh.<sup>3</sup> At a later period he acted as tutor or governor to Charles, Lord Bruce, the eldest son of Alexander, second Earl of Kincardine.<sup>4</sup> He accompanied him when he was a student at the University of Glasgow, 1672-74; and resided with him in the house of Dr Gilbert Burnet, Professor of Theology, afterwards the famous Bishop of Salisbury. During this period he composed this grammar for the benefit of his pupil, to whom it was dedicated. He mentions (p. 17) the ease with which the latter learned Latin, and his facility in speaking it, which he ascribes to the excellence of his own new method of instruction. The dedication is dated from Culross, the Earl of Kincardine's seat, the 15th of May, 1674, and the book was published shortly afterwards.

There are prefixed, according to the fashion of the day, a large number of commendatory poems and letters. The poems are by John Anderson, an undermaster or doctor of the Grammar

<sup>1</sup> Since this paper was written Mr Aldis' *List of Books printed in Scotland before 1700*, has appeared. He has no reference to a copy in any of the public libraries. My description is from a copy in my own possession. Mr Aldis enters two editions under the date 1674. If there were two, the second must have been pirated. See *infra* p. 25.

<sup>2</sup> Dykes, *Grammatica Latina*, Testimonial by the Presbytery of Dunblane. Edin., 1685, 8vo.

<sup>3</sup> Dalzel, *History of the University of Edinburgh*, II., p. 367, and Index where he is identified, Edinburgh, 1862, 8vo.

<sup>4</sup> Ninian Paterson addresses an Epigram to him. *Epigrammatum Libri Octo*, Lib. ii., p. 18, see also Lib. iii., Ep. 8, Edinburgh, 1678, 12mo.

School of Glasgow ; Patrick Johnston, Master of the School of Hamilton ; and Ninian Paterson the well-known epigrammatist, who was then parish minister of Smallholm.<sup>1</sup> The first of the prose contributions is by Professor Gilbert Burnet, who congratulates Scotland on having formerly produced the greatest writer and poet since the age of Augustus, and having now produced the most learned compiler of a grammar. Francis Kincaid, the rector of the Grammar School, praises the conciseness and perspicuity of the work, and the excellence of its method. Then follow testimonials by Gasper Kelly, minister of Dunblane ; Robert Cunningham, physican to the King (who translates the author's name into Jacobus Templo-Sylvius) ; William Broun, master of the Grammar School of Stirling ; James Pillans one of the Regents in the University of Edinburgh ; William Blair, Thomas Nicolson, John Trane and John Boyd, the four Regents or Professors of philosophy in the University of Glasgow ; the well-known George Sinclair, formerly Professor of mathematics in the University of Glasgow and then head-master of the School at Leith ; and his brother John Sinclair, the minister of Ormistoun ; David Skeoch, head-master of the Grammar School of Linlithgow ; William Skene, schoolmaster at Haddington ; the celebrated Glasgow physician, Dr Matthew Brisbane ; the Rev. Alexander Strang, head-master of the Cannongate Grammar School ; and Arthur Millar, head-master of Dumbarton Grammar School. The last was by Mr William Cumming, Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, and then Governor to Lord Lorne, and is addressed to all doctors, schoolmasters and other teachers of youth in Scotland. John Sinclair's epistle is addressed to Professor Cumming and approves of his remarks. Sinclair draws attention to the carelessness then existing in reading and pronouncing Latin, and mentions that it was very different in his younger days, thirty or forty years before, when neither teacher nor pupil made such mistakes.

The Grammar, "*eruditum illud Grammaticae monumentum*,"<sup>2</sup> deserved the praise it got. It is a compact, useful and well arranged book ; and contains some sensible remarks on the method of using it. The author gives (p. 22) an injunction,

<sup>1</sup> See also his *Epigrammata*, *supra*, Lib. iii., Ep. 11.

<sup>2</sup> Dykes, *Grammatica Latina*, Testimonial of the Presbytery of Dunblane, Edin., 1685, 8vo. Gasper Kelly, *supra*, was one of those who signed this Testimonial.

which is not always observed in these days of interminable written examinations :—

“Let no question be put to the scholars, which a learned man and one well skilled in the rules of grammar cannot answer.”

He deals (pp. 24, 25,) with the question whether a Latin grammar should be written in Latin or in the vernacular. He had been urged by many to use English, but all the schoolmasters whom he had consulted were against this, and, although his own view was in favour of English, he yielded to the professional opinion.<sup>1</sup>

Lord Kelvin used to insist, by way of parenthesis in the middle of an exposition of Newton's Laws or the like, upon the absurdity of learning to read Latin without the use of a translation. Kirkwood was somewhat of the same mind. To acquire a vocabulary he recommends the frequent perusal of small books in Latin and English, as for example Charles Hoole's translation of the *Colloquia* of Cordery, his *Pueriles Confabulationiunculae*<sup>2</sup> and John Clark's *Sermones Pueriles*. Proverbs and choice phrases should be committed to memory<sup>3</sup>; and it ought to be the duty of the teacher to keep in advance of his class and have everything prepared for them.

Wall diagrams, we imagine, are a modern invention, but this is not so. Kirkwood points out (p. 28) that the whole scheme of Latin Grammar arranged in Tables should be hung upon the walls of the schoolroom. The various plates should be changed once a month for, as he explains, if anything is kept before the eyes for too long a time, it is not observed or we grow sick of looking at it.

It is no use, he remarks (p. 27), to read history or poetry unless the pupils have some knowledge of geography and astronomy. All schools, therefore, or at least the more frequented, should be supplied with maps and globes. This we know was his own.

<sup>1</sup> The criticisms on the Grammar after it was published were very various. “Quot capita, tot reperis sententias. Hic omnia laudat : ille quaedam carpit : alius multa desiderat.” Kirkwood *Prima Pars Grammaticae in metrum redacta*. Epistola. Edin., 1675.

<sup>2</sup> John Brinsley made the same suggestion. *Concolation for our Grammar Schooles*, p. 61.

<sup>3</sup> He may have had in view *Carminum Proverbialium . . . Loci Communes*. London, 1588, 1595, 1603, 12mo., which must have been in use in Scotland, as an edition was issued at Edinburgh in 1701, 12mo., which is an exact reprint of the original, with the prefatory verses, “S.A.I. ad Emptorem.”

The *Catonis Disticha* and *Dicta Sapientum* were also in common use in all Scottish Schools, as will be afterwards explained.

practice. In his house in Linlithgow he had "many fine maps and carts (above 40) all well illuminated, of the newest and best sort ; a great number of rare pictures of famous and learned men ; many curious Cuts of the historical part of the Scriptures ; several Chronological Tables, shewing the memorable persons and actions from the Creation to our days, with many other rare inventions of that kind. These, he adds, were "not only an ornament to his house, but of great use to his scholars and others."<sup>1</sup>

Kirkwood seems to have been a most industrious man. Eighteen months after the publication of the *Grammatica facilis* he issued :—

Prima pars grammaticae in metrum redacta.

Edinburgi, 1675, 12mo,

pp. 77 + Privilegium 1 page + Title page

+ 12 pages not numbered.

The dedication to the Provost and Magistrates of Linlithgow is dated 1st November, 1675.

He apologises for the rudeness of his verses, but says that such things, as C, L, M, T, U, Sb, Sp, Bs, Ps, Fex, Ceps, Er, Ir, Ur, Us, Um, Eus, Os, On, are hard to handle. He insists that boys should not be troubled with too many minutiae of grammar ; but if they were expected to learn the author's verses they would have a hard and wearisome task.

The practice of embodying the Latin grammar in a series of mnemonic verses was a relic of the Middle Ages. The example was set by Alexander Dolesius or Gallus, otherwise de Villa Dei, who flourished about the year 1244, and composed *Doctrinale seu Grammatica latina*, in leonine verse.<sup>2</sup> It was printed as early as 1470, and ran through a great number of editions,<sup>3</sup> three of which

<sup>1</sup> *The History of the Twenty-Seven Gods of Linlithgow*, p. 31, Edinburgh, 1711, 4to.

In 1611, Mr John Johnstoun, Professor at St Andrews, author of the *Inscriptiones historicae Regum Scotorum*, Amst., 1602, made special bequests, of his "haill broddit mappes," to the Library of St Andrews, and of his "louse mappes unbroadit" to a friend. Testament of Mr John Johnstoun, *Miscellany of the Mait'and Club*, I. pp. 338, 345. Andrew Hay of Craignethan, when retiring on 26th August, 1659, to prepare for the communion, "did also read a little whyle upon Samson's carts [*i.e.*, maps] to see the places where the insurrection had been in England." *Diary*, p. 118, Edinburgh, 1901, 8vo.

<sup>2</sup> Walch, *Historia critica Latinae linguae*, p. 240, Lipsiae, 1761, 8vo ; Wadding *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Ordinis Minorum*, p. 9, Romae, 1650, fol. cf. Thurot, *Notices et Extraits des MSS.* xxii. (1869), 2<sup>e</sup> Pt., pp. 28 sqq., 98 sqq. ; Littré, *Histoire littéraire de la France*, xxii. (1852) p. 69, sqq.

<sup>3</sup> According to De Bure, *Bibliographie Instructive*, No. 2275, the edition, Venice, 1473, fol., is the only one of interest to collectors,

were by Pynson in 1505, 1513, and 1516. Several commentaries on it appeared, one of which was by John Vaus of Aberdeen, to whom reference has already been made. Jean Despauter also wrote notes upon it, or rather upon the commentary of Hermann Torrentinus.<sup>1</sup> According to Paulsen, this grammar, as taught and explained, could be made a suitable instrument for teaching<sup>2</sup>; but the same could be said of any book however defective. Everything depended upon the teacher. In 1499 there was published at Strasburg a grammar, in hexameter verse, by Peter Helias, with a commentary in prose by Johann Somerfeldt.<sup>3</sup> Many others followed and in his poetical attempts James Kirkwood was only walking in the well-trodden path of custom.

A French metrical version of the elementary Latin Grammar according to Despauter appeared in 1656.<sup>4</sup>

There was no general copyright in those times. Each book had to be separately protected, and there is prefixed to this work a Privilege by the Privy Council granting to the author the exclusive privilege of printing his Grammar for the space of nineteen years. It is mentioned that it had already been reprinted without his authority "with so many gross errors that the same would seem to be done of purpose to put a publick affront upon the author."<sup>5</sup>

Next year, 1676, there appeared:—

Secunda pars Grammaticae, jam delineata secundum sententiam  
*Plurium*, sicuti promissum est in epistola D. D. Cuminii. Editio  
*secunda*. Authore Jacobo Kirkwodo.

Edinburgi, 1676, 12mo,

pp. 75.

This is an enlarged and improved version of Part II. of the *Grammatica facilis*. It explains (p. 73) Anglicisms or, as he says they should rather be called, Scotticisms; *Ille non est apud Scholam* is bad Latin for *Ille non est discipulus*, or *non dat operam literis*, or *non militat sub ferula praeceptoris nostri*: *Clama supra illum* should be *Voca illum*.

<sup>1</sup> *Hermanni Torrentini . . . in primam partem Alexandri Galli, Theopagitae, Commentarius, Johann. Despauterii . . . annotationibus*. Sanct. Ubiorum Colonia, 1522, 8vo. Of this I have a copy.

<sup>2</sup> Paulsen, *Geschichte des gelehrten Unterrichts*, p. 25, Leipzig, 1885.

<sup>3</sup> Walch, *supra* p. 240.

<sup>4</sup> *La Porte française en vers burlesque, pour faciliter l'entrée à la langue latine suivant l'ordre de toutes les règles du Despautere latin, ouverte par le sieur Agatomphile, Chalonnais, Lyon, 1656, 12mo.*

<sup>5</sup> See *supra* p. 21.

There was published at the same time *Tertia Pars Grammaticae*, pp. 46, with a separate title page, similar to that of Part II. and the *Quarta Pars*, pp. 8.

These are much the same as in the *Grammatica facilis*.

Along with these was issued :—

All the Examples, both words and sentences of the first Part of Grammar translated into English. By J. K.

Edinburgh, 1676, 12mo,  
pp. 68 + Title page + 6 pp. not numbered.

This is a Vocabulary to the metrical version of Part I. arranged according to the order in which the words occur. Nearly all the renderings are good English. Comparatively few are Scotch. Amongst the latter are—

Cardo,	a door crook.
Harpago,	a cleik.
Papaver,	a poppy or chesboul. <sup>1</sup>
Dos,	tocher-good.
Subscus,	a joyning or fastening of boords together, called by Artificers a culver-tail.
Stips,	a penny, such as is given to beggars.
Thorax,	the breast or bulk of a man. <sup>3</sup>
Talpa,	a mole or moodiwarpt.
Vas, vadis,	a cautioner.
Vomis,	the sock of a plough.
Buris,	the stilt of a plough.
Olus,	cail or pot herbs.
Repotia,	after-Drinking, as on the Day after Marriage.
Scopae,	a besom, a brush.
Colus,	a distaff or rock.
Praecino,	to sing before, or (as in use to speak) to take up the Psalm.
Gruo,	to cruncle like a crane.
Forma viros neglecta decet,	a careless way of busking becometh men ; or men ought not to be too nice in their apparel.

<sup>1</sup>“Quhair that he gat ony chasbollis that greu hie, he straik the heidis from them.” *The Complaynt of Scotland*, XI. 94.

<sup>2</sup>*i.e.*, the modern “dovetail.”

<sup>3</sup>“The boulke, called in Latyn *thorax*, which conteigneth the brest, the stomake, and entrayles.” Elyot (1533) *The Castel of Helth*, 89.

The Grammar was again published in London in 1677 :—

Jacobi Kirkwodi Grammatica delineata, secundum sententiam  
*Plurium*, sicuti promissum est in Epistola D. D. Cuminii.

Londini, 1677, 8vo,

pp. 149. The examples in English follow, 30 pp.

Though printed in London "it was to be sold in Edinburgh at a very easie rate by Henry Leslie, at the sign of the Blew Bible over against Blackfriars Wynde."

The testimonies of divers learned men were printed in a few copies.

This is a reprint of the Edinburgh edition of 1676.

The number of copies of an edition of a book at this period is a matter as to which there is little information, but this throws some light upon it. The edition must have been a large one, as in 1689 the author had on hand 1,800 copies in sheets.<sup>1</sup>

In May, 1674, Kirkwood was invited by Sir Robert Miln, of Barntoun, Provost of Linlithgow, to accept the position of Master of the Burgh School. He had other offers of promotion, but in January, 1675, accepted that of Linlithgow at a salary of 400 Merks (*i.e.*, £266 13s. 4d. Scots, or £22 4s. 6d. Stg.), an advance of 100 merks upon that of his predecessor, which again had been raised by a similar amount in 1652,<sup>2</sup> and to hold office *ad vitam aut culpam*. He entered upon office at Candlemas, 1675, the day after his predecessor had received his Candlemas offering.<sup>3</sup>

Everything went well for a time. The school-master married Goletine Van Beest, a Dutch lady, with whom he probably became acquainted when at Culross. Mrs Kirkwood was well connected; presumably she was a companion or waiting woman of the Countess of Kincardine, Veronica van Arsan, daughter of Corneille van Somelsdyk, Lord of Somelsdyk in Holland.<sup>4</sup> Her brother was an officer in the English army, rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.<sup>5</sup> She had a marriage portion which was apparently of some value as she and her husband seem to have lived comfortably. The magistrates built "the best house in Scotland for their schoolmaster"<sup>6</sup> and the schoolmaster "had the best

<sup>1</sup> *The Twenty-Seven Gods*, p. 31.

<sup>2</sup> Grant, *Burgh Schools of Scotland*, p. 547.

<sup>3</sup> *The Twenty-Seven Gods*, pp. 3, 15.

<sup>4</sup> Cumming Bruce, *Family Records of the Bruces and Cumyns*, p. 302. Edinburgh, 1870, 4to.

<sup>5</sup> *The Twenty-Seven Gods*, p. 27.      <sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, p. 32.



furniture in his house of any of his employ in the Kingdom, having almost all his goods from Holland and London."<sup>1</sup> As was the usual custom, with the masters of large schools, he received boarders, one of whom was John Dalrymple, the eldest surviving son of the first Earl of Stair, and who himself in time became second Earl.

Religious feeling ran high in those times. Mr David Skeoch, his predecessor and one of the approvers of his Grammar, was removed from office "on account of his refusing to abstain from conventicles,"<sup>2</sup> and it was probably because of this that Kirkwood was so particular in stipulating for an *ad vitam aut culpam* appointment. This proved no protection. With the Revolution, presbyterianism gained the day. The greater part of the middle classes were presbyterians, and when the election of magistrates took place in Linlithgow in 1689, the whole or at least the majority belonged to that party. Kirkwood was an episcopalian and was told by the magistrates that he must go with them to the meeting-house, "which was then kept in the Provost's Hall or Kitchen," or be dismissed. Presbyterianism had not yet been formally recognised by the Government, and he declined to acknowledge it until this had been done. This did not satisfy the magistrates; they had him apprehended and cast into prison, turned his wife and children out of the house, and threw his furniture and plenishing into the street. Much litigation ensued which resulted in a decree in favour of the schoolmaster for 4,000 merks Scots, and gave to the world one of Kirkwood's most curious works.

The History of the Twenty-Seven Gods of Linlithgow, being an extract and true account of a famous Plea betwixt the Town-Council of the said burgh and Mr Kirkwood, Schoolmaster there. Edinburgh, 1711, 4to.

Upon his expulsion he went to Edinburgh and set up a private school, "the greatest that ever was in Edinburgh, and by far the most gainful . . . having about 140 scholars almost all Noblemen and Gentlemen's sons."<sup>3</sup> He refused the professor-

<sup>1</sup> *The Twenty-Seven Gods*, p. 32.

<sup>2</sup> Grant, *Burgh Schools of Scotland*, p. 268.

<sup>3</sup> *Mr Kirkwood's Plea before the Kirk*, pp. 2, 3, London, 1698, 4to. *The Twenty-Seven Gods*, p. 51.

At this time Mr Gavin Weir had another large private school in Edinburgh. *Memoirs of Mr Thomas Halyburton*, c., iii., p. 32. Glasgow, 1756, 8vo.

ship of Humanity in St Andrews, a call to Duns, another call to be professor of Greek and Latin at Jamestown in Virginia, the mastership of the free school at Kimbolton, and of a free school in Ireland.<sup>1</sup> In the meantime he had complied with the presbyterian form of Church government, and the Countess of Roxburgh having, in 1693, offered him the school of Kelso, he accepted it after considerable hesitation.<sup>2</sup>

He was unfortunate in his appointments. In Kelso he quarrelled with the parish minister and the presbytery which resulted in another very curious publication :—

Mr Kirkwood's Plea before the Kirk and Civil Judicatories of Scotland.

London, 1698, 4to.

The dispute related to the respective rights of the heritors and Kirk Session in reference to the office of Session Clerk. The heritors claimed that they were entitled to appoint the Schoolmaster, and that of right he was Session Clerk. This the Kirk-Session disputed. The salary of the Session Clerk was only 50 merks Scots, with the casualties of the office. The casualties were the perquisites ; sometimes two or three Scots pints of ale when a bridegroom came with his bride to give up their names, and sometimes some nogans of brandy.

The dispute branched out into many questions, and continued for four years, during the whole of which time the school was vacant.

Despauter's grammar was still in extensive use, and a new edition was published at Edinburgh by the Society of Booksellers in 1689. It was not, however, considered satisfactory, and there was a strong desire that it should, if possible, be improved.

When Kirkwood was living in Edinburgh, he was consulted by the Committee of Schools and Colleges as to the books to be read in schools and the grammar to be used.

"What think you of Despauter, said the Viscount Stair? A very unfit Grammar, my Lord, in the case it is, answered I ; but by some pains it might be made an excellent one. Several of the members, particularly the Lord Crosrig, desired me to be more plain in that point. Mr Lord Preses, said I, if its superfluities were rescinded, the defects supply'd, the intricacies cleared,

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<sup>1</sup> *The Twenty-Seven Gods*, p. 51 ; *Mr Kirkwood's Plea*, p. 2.    <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*

the errors rectified, and the method amended, it might well pass for an excellent Grammar. This motion seemed to please the whole meeting. In short, within two or three days, the Viscount called me to his Chamber, and told me it was the desire of that judicature I should set about the work ; for they knew none fitter to do it. Immediately I put hand to pen, and not without very much labour, published Despauter, as now revis'd, dedicating it to their Lordships."<sup>1</sup>

It was published as :—

Grammatica Despauteriana, cum nova novi generis Glossa ;  
cui subjunguntur singula primae Partis exempla vernacula  
reddita, Authore Jacobo Kirkwodo, Dumbarensi.

Edinburgi, 1696, 12mo.

A second edition appeared at Edinburgh in 1700 ; a third in 1711, and a fourth in 1720.

Kirkwood's work was based upon Despauter's with large importations from his own grammar. While preserving Despauter's form he substitutes memorial verses of his own, and modifies or alters the accompanying explanations. On the whole the alterations are improvements. Some things that might have been altered with advantage are allowed to stand, *e.g.*, *De Nominum generibus* :

Mobile pro fixo, fixum si subsit, habetur ;  
Quod si non subsit fixum, neutri generis sit.

*Mobile* is used by the old Grammarians as meaning an adjective and *fixum* for a substantive ; and the rule is that generally expressed as "An Adjective used substantively is of the gender of the substantive understood, but if no substantive is understood then it is of the neuter gender." The rules for determining the gender of nouns in accordance with their terminations are equally uncouth as given by Alexander Gallus, Despauter or Kirkwood. All that can be said is that they provided the pupil with a *copia verborum*.

Kirkwood adds a Vocabulary of the words used in the first part, just as he had done with his own grammar. The examples are not identical. In his own metrical version he gives as examples of names of women,

Ut Regina, Soror, Pallas, Catharina, Leæna.

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<sup>1</sup> *The Twenty-Seven Gods*, p. 3 ; Preface to the *Grammatica Despauteriana*. Edin. 1720.

In his version of Despauter, he substitutes Gelecina for Catharina and gives this curious note in the Vocabulary.

"*Gelecina van Beest* is Mistress *Kirkwood's* Name ; that *French*, this *Dutch* ; which, being so very pat to the Purpose, he thought it not amiss to insert here, that her's, as well as his Name, may survive when they are dead."

Kirkwood was also the author of *Rhetoricae Compendium*, Edinburgh, 1678, 12mo.<sup>1</sup> It was dedicated to the Duke of Lauderdale.

When Kirkwood died I do not know. He is, however, worthy of being remembered as one of the most accomplished and erudite grammarians of his age. He is one of the few Scotch grammarians quoted by Ruddiman in the *Grammaticae Latinae Institutiones*, who always refers to him as "*Kirkwodus noster*."

In 1700 the Town Council of Aberdeen made certain regulations for the teaching of grammar in the Grammar School of that burgh, one of which was "that after Dispauter's Grammar is taught, that Kirkwood's Ortheographie and Syntax be learned, with his Tractat *De variis carminum generibus*."<sup>2</sup> In 1710 the Visitors of the School recommended "that all intrants to the said school shall hereafter be taught Kirkwood's Grammar, which is judged preferable to that of Dispauter."<sup>3</sup> This was somewhat modified by a regulation of next year, which provided "*Primo*, That all intrants to the said Grammar Schools shall hereafter be taught Kirkwood's last edition of Dispauter."<sup>4</sup>

The British Museum Catalogue curiously mixes up the grammarian with his namesake and relative, the minister of Minto, who, having been ejected from his parish in 1681, migrated to England, became rector of Astwick in Bedfordshire, and wrote *An Overture for founding and maintaining Bibliothecks in every Parish throughout the Kingdom* (1699), and *A New Family Book, or the True Interest of Parents*. London, 1693, 12mo.

<sup>1</sup> There was a copy in David Laing's library *Catalogue*, Part I., No. 1783. Licence of Privy Council, Lee, *Memorial*, p. 157.

<sup>2</sup> *Extracts from the Records of Aberdeen*, p. 329, Burgh Records Society.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 341.    <sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, p. 344.

4. Rudimenta Grammatices in gratiam Juventutis Scoticae conscripta. Editio prioribus longè emendatior, & multis in utraq; Grammatices parte adjectis auctior.

Glasgae. Excudebat *Robertus Sanders*, Regiae Majestatis Typographus, *Anno Dom.*, 1693. 8vo, pp. 47.<sup>1</sup>

A neat well-printed edition, on rather coarse strong paper.

The title page is adorned with a cut of the Glasgow Arms with the motto, "Lord let Glasgow flourish through the preaching of Thy Word," above which appear the verses of "the Famous Doctor Main, Professor of Phisick in the University of Glasgow":—

Salmo maris, terraeque arbor,<sup>2</sup> avis aeris urbi

Promittunt quicquid trina elementa ferunt.

Et campana (frequens celebret quod numinis aras

Urbs) superesse polo non peritura docet.

Neve quod indubites sociari aeterna caducis,

Annulus hoc pignus conjugale notat.<sup>3</sup>

This is Andrew Simson's, or the Dunbar, Rudiments, which held the field against all rivals as an elementary grammar until the publication of Ruddiman's Rudiments in 1714. Ruddiman himself informs us that it was in use in his school days,<sup>4</sup> and it was, no doubt, the book from which he learnt grammar. It passed through numerous editions, several of which have wholly disappeared, and of most of the others only one or two copies are known to exist.

Simson's name is not associated with the work in the first or second editions. The third, that of 1607, is said to be by M. A. S., that is Magister Andreas Simson, but so much had the authorship been forgotten that Kirkwood, a Dunbar man, refers to it as "Rudimenta nostra vulgaria, quae ab hisce verbis incipiunt, *Quum literarum*."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> There is a copy in the Glasgow University Library. There was a copy in David Laing's library *Catalogue*, Part IV., No. 1079.

There was an edition, Edinburgh, 1640, 12mo, and another 1670, 12mo, copies of which were in David Laing's library *Catalogue*, Part III., No. 2017, Part I., No. 1430, Part IV., No. 453. There were other Edinburgh editions in 1693, 1699, 1704, 1709 and 1710, 12mo. I have a copy of the edition of 1704. There was a copy of the 1710 edition in Laing's library *Catalogue*, Part II., No. 2031.

<sup>2</sup> *Sic.* <sup>3</sup> See M'Ure *View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 140; MacVean's edition, p. 118. <sup>4</sup> *Bibliotheca Romana*, p. 61.

<sup>5</sup> Kirkwood, *Grammatica Facilis*, p. 1. It may be, however, that he merely used a common mode of reference.

John Row attributes the authorship to Simson without hesitation. After referring to his removal from Perth to Dunbar, "where he was both minister and schoolmaster," he adds that he "made that Rudiments, *Quum Literarum Consideratio*, whilk for that were called *Dunbar Rudiments*." Row, *Historie of the Kirk of Scotland*, p. 9, and see p. 422 (Wodrow Society.)

This is an exceedingly useful book of the kind. The difficulty was felt, then as now, of encumbering pupils of tender years with complex rules and lists of exceptions, and on the other hand of reducing grammar to a mere outline. The distinction was recognised between what we know as the *Rudiments* and the *Principles* of Grammar, a distinction which was maintained by Ruddiman who published first in Latin and English *The Rudiments of the Latin Tongue*, and then in Latin, *Grammaticae Latinae Institutiones*, or what is known, nowadays, as "A Complete Latin Grammar."

Simson's *Rudiments* explains succinctly with examples, the five declensions of nouns, the declension and comparison of adjectives, the pronouns, the conjugation of verbs, and the indeclinable parts of speech. This is followed by a short syntax, which, however, is perhaps too brief to be useful. All reference to the genders of nouns and the long lists of irregular nouns to be found in the full grammars are omitted. So much of this as was considered requisite, as well as a fuller exposition of the rules of syntax, was no doubt intended to be supplied by oral explanation by the teacher. The *Rudiments* likewise omitted any reference to Prosody; probably as being beyond the scope of an elementary work, certainly not on account of any neglect of the subject itself, as Latin verse writing was sedulously practised in Scotland during the whole of the sixteenth and the greater part of the eighteenth centuries.<sup>1</sup> We are sometimes accustomed to think that this was an accomplishment peculiar to England, but this is not so.

The rules of Syntax are necessarily much the same, as in other earlier and contemporary grammars, which in turn borrowed from still older sources. Ruddiman improved upon Simson's arrangement, making it more logical, but to a large extent the rules are the same and were made familiar during many years to most schoolboys in Scotland through the *Edinburgh Academy Rudiments* which were in turn an improvement upon Ruddiman.

James Kirkwood found great fault with the *Rudimenta Grammatices*. There was he said much useless matter in it, which was

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<sup>1</sup> The General Assembly in 1645 enacted "that for the remedy of the great decay of poesie, and of ability to make verse, and in respect of the common ignorance of prosody, no schoolmaster be admitted to teach a Grammar School in burghs or other considerable parishes, but such as after examination, shall be found skilful in the Latin tongue, not only for prose, but also for verse."—Act of Assembly, 1645, Sess. 14, Feb. 7. Peterkin, *Abridgment*, p. 311.

a mere burden to the memory, much that was out of place in simple *Rudiments*, and also many mistakes.<sup>1</sup>

Along with the *Rudimenta*, there are bound up :—

- (a) David Williamson's *Vocabula*.
- (b) *Rudimenta Pietatis*.
- (c) *Dicta Sapientum*.
- (d) Joannis Sulpitii *De Moribus & Civilitate*  
*Puerorum Carmen*.
- (e) Dionysii Catonis *Disticha*.  
à J. R. [*i.e.*, James Rae.]

These pieces are found in most editions of the *Rudimenta*, and Ruddiman adhering to the practice appended them to his *Rudiments of the Latin Tongue*.

They will be referred to later on along with Reading Books and Vocabularies.

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<sup>1</sup> Kirkwood, *Grammatica Facilis*, p. 1, sqq.















